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THE

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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The list of contributors to the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE includes nearly every United States citizen whose name has become identified with Arctic exploration, the Bering Sea controversy, the Alaska and Venezuela boundary disputes, or the new commercial and political questions arising from the acquisition of the Philippines.

The following articles will appear in the Magazine within the next few months:

"Russia," by Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst College, Massachusetts.

"The Venezuelan Boundary," by Mr Marcus Baker of the Venezuelan Commission.

"The Southern Islands," by Mr Robert Morgan, Secretary of the Southern Commission.

"British South Africa and the Transvaal," by Col. T. F. Miller, Director of American Ethnology.

"The Characteristics of the Philippines," by Hon. Leon C. Winter of the Philippine Commission.

"Explorations on the Ningpo-Kiang, China," by Sir Wm. Mackay Thomson, C. B., director of the railway route through the Ningpo-Kiang Valley.

"Pangasinan," by Mr J. R. Tanner of Princeton University, who has passed the greater part of the last four years in the exploration of this little-known region.

The index for volume X, 1893, will accompany the February number.

THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Vol. XI

JANUARY, 1906

No. 1

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT*

By Hon. John Bannister,

late United States Minister to Siam

In accepting the invitation of the National Geographic Society, I am not unmindful of the honor conferred or of the responsibility resting upon me to tell the truth about a portion of the world which has such an important bearing now upon our national welfare. It will be my simple purpose to consider within the limits of time at our disposal the Philippine Islands as seen and known by me in times both of peace and war, including such description of their environment or of neighboring countries as will best indicate the commercial and strategic value of their location. This discussion will be no effort in oratory or rhetoric, but an honest endeavor to tell you what I learned with unprejudiced eyes.

The invitation to speak under the distinguished auspices of the National Geographic Society suggested that the treatment of the subject should particularly include the material and geographical features of the Philippines and their environment. It would not be wise, therefore, to enter upon any extended argument of the moral problems involved in our occupation of the islands although they are important, except in so much as they are interwoven with our political status in the Pacific, which in turn is closely associated with commercial and geographical considerations.

During five years' residence in the Far East, some of which it was my honor to be the United States minister to Siam, it was also my privilege to travel not only well over Siam, which today is making more progress than any other Asiatic land except Japan, but also, in

* A reading before the National Geographic Society, December 9, 1905.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

greater or less degree, through China, Korea, Siberia, and Japan on the north and Burma, the Malay Peninsula, Cambodia, Java, Borneo, and the Philippines on the south, going last to the latter without any thought of their ever coming under the American flag.

An extended trip through the Philippines some years ago, in times of peace, and a protracted stay again later, in times of war and insurrection, from May, 1898, to April, 1899, will, I trust, enable me to bring forward a few facts that will be of interest.

IMPORTANCE OF LOCATION

First let us consider the location of the Philippines and of Manila. The great importance of this point is too often overlooked in the discussion of the Islands, though nothing can have a more direct bearing on their practical value to the United States. We have often thought of the Philippines in a general way with reference to the far East, and we perhaps know much extensively about their resources, physical characteristics, and people, but we have not given sufficient attention to the remarkable position which they occupy in relation to other lands.

The map of Indo-Pacific countries is a most fascinating study. What it reveals is a series of impressive facts. From Melbourne, in Australia, on the south, to Vladivostok, on the north, is a magnificent coast line which reaches away for eight or nine thousand miles, and upon which debouch over five hundred millions of people. Without consulting the map, we do not always remember how closely connected Australia is with the continent of Asia. This coast line, of which the Philippines are one of the chief outposts, is only broken here and there by very narrow straits, while everywhere it is indentated with harbors and bays, upon which, especially in Asia, there are located great cities of commercial emporiums. As we travel up and down from Australia to Japan we find that the Philippines are the very heart center of all these lands that form the Pacific. The more one studies the far East the more is he impressed with the importance of this location with reference particularly to control of the commerce and politics of the future. Already the foreign trade of Asia, the East Indies, and Australasia amounts to the grand total of two billion dollars, of which the United States at the present time has a small proportion. That trade, although large in itself, is small in view of the total population of that part of the world, and is yet in the infancy of its development and possibilities. If it is two billion dollars now, it will surely go on with the next future to three or four bil-

lion dollars, of which America should eventually have the controlling share if she will hold the great advantage which she now possesses by the occupation of the Philippines, where she can have a distributing and receiving point to come in close contact with those millions of people and of commerce.

I contend that Manila occupies a position of immeasurable opportunity in comparison with the other great ports or cities of the Asian and Australian coast line. That you may obtain a concrete idea of what I mean, let me picture how Manila stands with reference to neighboring points. Let us draw a circle on a radius of two thousand miles, with Manila as the center. As we swing it around we find that this charmed circle takes in such distantly separated points as Yokohama, Vladivostok, and Tientsin on the north and Port Darwin, in Australia, and Batavia, in Java, on the south. It reaches east to include Canton and the Carolines and west to include Bangkok, in Siam, and Rangoon, in Burma. A similar circle drawn around any other port does not include so many important points. I would not imply that Manila will ever take the place of Hongkong, Shanghai, or Singapore, or even equal them in the race for commercial and political supremacy, because they already have a wonderful start; but there is abundant reason why Manila should become a great trade center to divide their business, and at least be the chief port through which America shall carry on her growing transactions with Asia's millions. It must be remembered that we have only recently entered this vast arena with any prospects of being the chief factor in trade. When we fully realize and improve our opportunities, then we should build up a great American city at Manila as the English have prosperous ports at Hongkong and Singapore, the Dutch at Batavia, and the French at Saigon.

Manila Bay opens on the South China Sea, which is teeming with the commerce of the Orient as the Great Lakes of America are busy with the trade of our interior. But more than that, there pass up and down through this sea, within half as far from Manila, the mighty fleet of ocean craft that crowd through the Suez Canal and pass Singapore to and from Europe and the far East. Formerly these vessels never thought of stopping at Manila or having regular connections. It was always Spain's policy to keep the Philippines in the background. They were enshrouded in mystery; and even at Hongkong, only 630 miles away, with her great trade of \$250,000,000 per annum, there was no just appreciation of the opportunities in the Philippines.

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The growing fleet of merchant vessels that ply between China and Australia are finding that Manila is on their direct route and are already stopping, both coming and going. The time must soon come when the majority of the steamers that cross the Pacific from our own shores will make Manila their terminal point instead of Hongkong, or provide themselves with the cost of connections. Then there are the limited possibilities for the development of coasting trade with Manila as the base and Yokohama, Kobe, Port Arthur, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, Pekin, Port Darwin, and Sydney as objective points.

VAST VITAMINIC OPPORTUNITY

Moreover, in all the attention that we have been giving in recent years to Japan and China, we have overlooked the mighty opportunities of southern Asia and of the rich East Indian Archipelago, which in turn rests, as it were, upon growing Australia. Every one knows that a great future awaits the latter country. Just north of it, and our neighbors to the Philippines, are such countries, undeveloped, but possessing splendid resources, as Papua or New Guinea, Borneo, and Sumatra, any one of which is larger than Texas and California combined, and yet containing a very small population. They may be intended by a wise Providence for the overflow that must come some day from the continent of Asia. Only fifteen hundred miles to the southwest of Manila, and just below Borboea, is Java, commonly called the Garden of the East, where the Dutch have worked wonders. A more peaceful and prosperous land, taken as a whole, cannot be found in the wide world. This island, of the same area as Lower, and yet not so mountainous, supports a population of over twenty millions and has a foreign trade that amounts to \$20,000,000 per annum. How few people in America realize that Java is covered with a network of railways and has large, prosperous cities, whose harbors are frequented by the merchant vessels of all lands. Here we have a lesson as to the possibilities before us in the Philippines.

The native-coal insurrections that occur in certain parts of Java and Sumatra are tolerated or allowed by the Dutch largely for the purpose of having a reason for maintaining an army and navy. It is a well-known fact in the Orient that Holland could end all possibilities of local war there if the officers of her army and navy were so inclined.

Only two miles southwest from Manila is Singapore, Britain's proud gateway to the Orient, which has an annual commerce of

SINGAPORE. Just north of Singapore are the protected Malay states, which again prove to us what we can do to the Philippines with the natives when we once establish peace, order, and good government. The Filipinos are a branch of the Malay race and closely akin to the people living in the Malay Peninsula, as well as to those in Java.

A little farther to the north, at the head of the Gulf of Siam, is Bangkok, the prosperous capital of the progressive Kingdom of Siam. This is one of the unknown lands of the world, but yet one of the most interesting and promising. With a population of eight millions, it already has a foreign trade of \$25,000,000, which will soon grow to five times that amount. With a king who now rules as one of the ablest statesmen of all Asia, and with material improvements and political reforms being made throughout his entire domain, Siam has a brilliant future before her.

Just across the South China Sea and east of Siam are the French possessions of Cambodia, Annam, and Tonkin, where even the French, who are not generally regarded as successful colonists, have established peace and prosperity among twenty millions of people and developed a foreign trade, despite their "*closed door*" methods, of \$50,000,000 per annum. Its capital, Saigon, is a beautiful city—a Little Paris in the Orient.

CHINA'S NEARBY FIELD

Having now noted the importance of the environment of the Philippines on the south and west, which means so much for the future prosperity of the islands, in the same way that the prosperity of any American city or state depends largely on the surrounding states and cities, their population and resources, let us now look to the north. The distance from the Philippine coast to China on the northwest is only six hundred miles. Peking is barely more than four hundred miles away, and has to itself a great material future from which Japan hopes to reap a decided benefit.

Hongkong, which has always been the chief point of approach to the Philippines and is only six hundred and thirty miles from Manila, is a monument to British enterprise. Its annual trade exchange is now passing the \$25,000,000 mark. The day I left there to return to America I noticed over 60 merchant vessels loading and unloading in her harbor. We stand now looking upon the great empire of China, which affords America the most tempting field of trade expansion yet undeveloped in the world. Here is a vast land of four

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million square miles greater than all the United States, with a population commonly estimated at 250,000,000, or five times that of the United States, and which has only 250 miles of railway. This one point, to me, is a complete description in itself of her possibilities. It is difficult to imagine the extent of the material development that must follow the early construction of extensive trunk and branch lines of railway. There is crying need now for 25,000 miles of railroads, which means a safe investment, including what goes with such construction, of \$500,000,000.

To impress upon you further China's possibilities, let us look at what may be the limits of her trade when once she has a good government established and her interior is opened up. We will obtain our conclusions by comparison with Japan. Japan, which under ordinary conditions would not have a greater buying and selling capacity than China, has built up in twenty years a foreign trade from \$30,000,000 to \$240,000,000. The present population of Japan is forty millions, giving a trade of \$6 per capita. Now, let us apply that rate of \$6 to a most conservative estimate of China's population, two hundred and fifty million, and we have a possible annual trade of \$1,200,000,000. If you divide this in half for the imports, you have \$750,000,000. If you look over the list of Chinese imports, you will find that two-thirds of them can be supplied by the United States if she will enter into earnest competition with other countries. Already we have shown what we can do by developing in northern China within a few years an annual trade of \$10,000,000 in manufactured cotton goods, and in southern China of \$1,000,000 in sugar. In both lines our sales were inconsiderable ten years ago.

If any one says that China has not a great buying and selling capacity when she is opened up, he must remember the experience of the Yangtze Valley. Some forty years ago one or two ships and \$500,000 represented the trade of that mighty stream. Today you can go up the Yangtze 600 miles, from Shanghai to Hankow, in finer steamers than those plying between New York and Albany, and the annual trade of the river is estimated at nearly \$75,000,000. From this you can conjecture what must come when the vast interior sections of China are covered with railways, and the same development follows that has characterized the Yangtze River. It is not disconcerting that Chinese trade is now only \$250,000,000 a year, or \$1 per head. It rather shows what great opportunities remain yet to be

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developed by the United States and other lands. That same argument might have been advanced against Japan twenty years ago.

In the limits of time at my disposal I cannot discuss Japan specifically beyond saying that there never was a time in the history of our relations when we were closer to that country in commerce and trade than now. Korea is just opening to us, and is providing fields of exploitation which we must not neglect. In Russian territory to the north there are also opportunities which we must fully realize in considering the value of Oriental trade. Already we are doing much there which is encouraging for the future.

Before closing my references to China I cannot refrain from emphasizing the importance of our government's efforts to maintain the "open door" of trade and preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire. The "open door" simply means that we shall have the same rights of commerce throughout all China as are possessed by any other country and as guaranteed by the treaties. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by the division of the Chinese Empire. Now, we can look forward to controlling the larger portion of her trade in successful competition with other nations; but if China is divided or the door is closed, whatever country has the predominant influence in a certain portion of China will establish such regulations, directly or indirectly, as will prevent our exports from competing successfully with its own.

MATERIAL VALUE OF PHILIPPINES

Now, what shall we say of the Philippines themselves in their material aspects? We have already shown their geographical, strategical, and commercial relations to the rest of the Orient. Under decaying Spanish influence there was developed in the Philippines an annual trade of \$11,000,000. Under American control and with American enterprise and capital this surely must be enlarged within the next ten years to \$150,000,000. If the British, Dutch, French, and other nationalities have been successful in accomplishing the results already shown in dependencies less resourceful than the Philippines, it is a confession of weakness if we cannot outstrip them in this work. The Philippines are blessed with an unusual number of great staple products, of whose possibilities I took careful note as I traveled through the islands. Chief among these are hemp, tobacco, sugar, copra or the dried meat of the coconut, and rice. The raising of and the trade in these staples have been developed to their present

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states with practically the same methods and conditions as existed many years ago. New tools and additional capital will quadruple the output and bring so much more wealth to the country. The lesser products of the country include coffee, cotton, coconut, vanilla, pepper and other species, indigo, and a great variety of fruits characteristic of the tropics. There are sections where Indian corn thrives, while strawberries and blackberries have been grown with success in the northern plains. There are, of course, many other products of the soil, but here I am only calling attention to the principal ones which attracted my eye in passing. The tobacco is grown in the northern section of Luzon, in the valley of the Cagayan River; rice in the provinces between Manila and Dagupan, in the center of Luzon, and hemp in the southeastern portion of Luzon. In the Visayan Islands, as well as in parts of Mindanao, sugar is the chief product, while the pearls that please the vain world come from the Sulu group. Thus it will be seen that the products of the Islands are well distributed throughout their entire extent.

The wealth in minerals and metals is not fully known yet, but there are sufficient indications to enable us to conclude that their resources in these lines will be worth careful development. There are numerous outcroppings of coal and iron ore, with localities of copper, lead ore, tin, and platinum; also there are found sulphur, mercury, asbestos, jasper, and quartz. The more precious product of gold undoubtedly exists in paying quantities, while there are several valuable signs of silver.

On the successive ranges of mountains in Luzon and in Mindoro and Mindanao are to be found forests of most valuable woods. The variety is surprising. It includes everything from soft palm and banana to ebony and ironwood. There is abundant material on the one hand for furniture and utensils, and on the other for ship-building and heavy house construction.

LAND CONFORMATION AND AREA

As I traveled from Apurri, on the north end of Luzon, south through that island, thence through the Visayans group, down to Zamboanga, in Mindanao, I was impressed everywhere by the marvelous intermingling of well-watered, extensive valleys with broad, fertile plateaux, and high forested mountains. The conformation of the land impresses the traveler as being suited not only for unlimited cultivation, but for the support of a great population. The number of rivers and lakes

language for all countries in a great part of the year. There nothing about scholars in the world interested us so hardly as the account of other scholars. The separation of the other scholars by country took place at once. After which there came to a stoppage of all communication with Washington, and we were compelled to make our own arrangements. They were not good, and we were disappointed in the first few days of our stay in the city, as they were then as they were one hundred miles away from the "true west" of the West.

As the population of the West increased rapidly in those days, so did the number of people who came to the West to the extent that the old adage "The West is a country where you have to leave the rest of the world behind" was born. In the early 1800s, the first wagon train, consisting of about 1000 settlers, left Kanesville, Iowa, for California. The Oregon Trail, which followed the same route as the California trail, was opened in 1843. It took about 12 months to travel from the Midwest to the Pacific Northwest. The trail was a difficult one, with many obstacles along the way, such as mountains, rivers, and deserts. The settlers had to rely on their own resources and skills to survive.

beginning of April I again saw Mr. V. at the station. He was the first to get off the train. He said he had been in touch with the station master, who had told him that the local officials were still preventing him from leaving. However, Mr. V. had been in touch with the local officials and had obtained his release, so he was allowed to leave. He said he would go to Moscow.

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As far as I can get the truth is that the design of the traps are
based on the following. You will have probably heard of the
so called "trapline". This consists of a series of traps set at
intervals along a trail or stream bed. The traps are baited with
meat or fish and are set so that the animal will trip them.
The trapline is usually set in the direction of travel of the
animal being hunted. Our traps were set in right places
of suitable. The traps were made of wood. Some of them had
holes in them to prevent traps from getting caught on

THE PELL MELL IS. AND THE ESTATE.

DO I DARE now tell you the length of time would not only suffice, in the light of events of which one can speak at any time of the year during my life that is posterior to the period of 1815? It always most interesting and instructive. At the present stage of Man's history, no event, as which can be called for by the public reason, will have a more momentous influence, on us all, than can ever occur for half a century past during the brief period which is comparatively but, as we may term it, the time of our greatest task of salvation. Men, it must be admitted, are surprised to witness the effect upon us of rough calculations. What an army experience in the severe trials of man are in the progress of mankind unique, & in comparison of which life. No one, I know, was delighted that the 1815 was not a cause for alarm who merely reading or hearing predictions. The reverse is true. The 1815 will prove the ordinary day for those who attempt to

THE PELL MELL IS. RECALLED.

If the people who inhabit the Pell Mell Islands, I can say, were accustomed to the state of things I witnessed, they would not, I suppose, weigh their head, matters. When they are not satisfied or dissatisfied by a previous lesson, in respect to a reform, it is to America perhaps they will turn the peaceful subjects of our government. When in order of family interest, there will be little or no spirit of discontent manifested itself, except where there and there, as in my house or two neighboring, houses, the master or master is the head of the government. The majority of the people are far above the love of savings or hard earned pence, as a common object of desire. It is a natural, if I might say, the bare wall of a sitting room, that should be, and always is, a very front. It is the last point that makes the best developed the power and energy of a democracy in the states of America and to be the predominant virtue in each household, and which is a noble & important element in the system of self government, & the birth of the nation. It is not to be denied that at present many are not, but who are there yet, & to continue, and increase their efforts, & to prove that really they are the children of the Republic of the United States.

The much heralded and highly-given credit of the 1815 is justified by President Jackson's commission of [President] to arm the river Ohio, (then to be) from the Falls of Worcester, for

THE SPANISH INFLUENCE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

laborious and for the wisdom of their report. If the methods may

not be good, the results will be.

Of Agustado I can say that he is undoubtedly a man of much executive ability. He has some degree of personal magnetism, successful ruler of his province. He does not, however, impress one

He dresses well, is remarkable for his courtesy, and makes a favorable impression on all those who meet him, but we do not suppose he is either a man of intelligence. We can't get information in personal power relations from him, I believe that he would be a greater influence for

an allied army of Americans and English. Having known him first at Hongkong before we returned to the Philippines, and later at Macau, Siam, and Malacca, I speak from extended acquaintance where I was able to penetrate his character. Having been familiar with who passed between Hongkong, Aden, and Bombay, and availed myself of what repeated visit to the Orient, I can say without fear of arrest and banishment that Admiral Dewey never had written or spoken words gave Agustado either the desire or willingness of an independence. He surprised me by creation of a friend in the English army. Agustado, however, made it a secret - even with the promptings of a priest - of the fact that he was sent to Hongkong by the American government to assist in establishing an otherwise isolated colony of Macau to receive the general command of forming a port of the British trading interests. This was done after pressure upon a body of English traders who were not entirely sympathetic with Agustado to limit its resources, but it must and shall be done.

We can now declare that we are about to implement funds to do this. This is not an effort for a general but a part of the conduct of the government there is not bear in mind, that Admiral Dewey, nevertheless was sent to Hongkong to receive the command of ports, that in 1860 he came up with a demand that sent back ships to all ports and in the first appearance of British to Zamboanga on the 1st of December, 1860, was the first to whom and to the other nations, will be fought and won and to whom would be sent only

to this or are afraid setting a precedent but a part of the conduct of the government there is not bear in mind, that Admiral Dewey, nevertheless was sent to Hongkong to receive the command of ports, that in 1860 he came up with a demand that sent back ships to all ports and in the first appearance of British to Zamboanga on the 1st of December, 1860, was the first to whom and to the other nations, will be fought and won and to whom would be sent only

• THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

卷之三十一

It is well for us in this land that there has at no time been any
attempt made to make by the laws of the state part of the territory which
the Indians still own or claim as their own, subject to the control
of Indian tribes situated. A true Indian's country is his own home
wherever he may go, and such country as he may be in is always
subject to his control. No man who is not born or educated among
the Indians can understand the Indian's mind, or know what he
wishes to do with his country. Indians are like the people of
Africa, [says Mr. L. C. Ladd, in a paper in the *Atlantic Monthly*.] By a
natural instinct Indians will not let any other man than themselves
possess of their country. Now, as far as I can see, no one else can
have it. If the white man would not think himself superior to
the Indian, he would not be anxious to get his country.

What I think about it is this. I have a very independent
and unorthodox notion of what we should do to save the
country. I expect the Republicans will try to stop us. They know they
are wrong, that the old adage of "nothing ventured nothing gained"
is as true now as it ever was. The thing is to get the people
on our side. It is no good just going at them. There has been

It's time for us to take a look at the other two main categories of people we've talked about. I would like to start with the last category because it's the easiest to know. Every person will have an opinion of who is the best company and what they think the future holds for that company.

On the 1st the 1st picture and 2nd were taken at 10 a.m. The 3rd and 4th were taken at 11 a.m. At the present time the 1st and 2nd are the best and the 3rd and 4th are the worst. The 1st and 2nd are the best and the 3rd and 4th are the worst. The 1st and 2nd are the best and the 3rd and 4th are the worst. The 1st and 2nd are the best and the 3rd and 4th are the worst. The 1st and 2nd are the best and the 3rd and 4th are the worst.

I have written a letter to your wife and son, and I am sending you
a copy of it. It is up to you to ascertain exactly what is done. The
Chaplain said that the first duty would be to your wife, as to
the greater and most important of all the others. I would like to
be doing the same if my love for right in the Army were
less and less, as happens to be the case and probably the last year
will pass without any further or greater interest in politics or
life. What I can now say is only in a general way, as follows:

It's a good idea to give some thought to what you can do to make the most of your time at the beach. If you're looking for something to do, consider getting involved in one of the many activities offered by the beach or nearby areas.

For more information about the study, contact Dr. Michael J. Frazee at (319) 356-4000 or email at mjf@uiowa.edu.

I had written to you yesterday, but did not get it off until this morning, so I will add a few words now. Yes, I have by now, satisfactorily, arranged my affairs so as to be able to go to the West Indies. I am to leave New York on the 1st of June, and will be back again on the 1st of July. I have been writing to you every day, and you will receive my letters in time to keep you fully informed of my movements.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE TUDOR ENGLISH TRADERS

The Tudor English were at a low ebb during the 15th and the first half of the 16th centuries of course. In the air of China or Korea, the English and other nations, as far as I can get hold of the records, White was always to worse fortune with a deterioration in his trading due to what in the end were English factors like our Sir Francis Drake, Captain Raleigh, Sir John, and Hawkins. In India, the agents of the Portuguese were kindly and not unfriendly by a house of great importance, and that is often in the far East. With the battle of Manila, there came a mighty and momentous change, of which I cannot speak in too strong terms, and the truth of which will be confirmed by every Author who has his facts, or with the situation. There nothing to answer a part I allow that in their tales of course, and get into the short and full way of Portuguese pride, we shall start at the beginning. They had the rags of power and dominion, and the title of King of India, and the right of all the Indies, and it is not to interfere with those facts to record that this first came power and influence English about the same time with the early Persian traders of Europe, and before it even reached the Indian coast and our neighbour.

In a word, we know by the battle of Manila why our separation of the Philippines made the first power of the world for the English, for when we seem to want and yet creation gives us what we expect, the power of the world is a development too far from thy responsive time. If we bravely venture out to meet the English, cast off thy jadedness, sober, given to new creation, to give a like thy spirit, to all the ends of thy spiritual dominion, and make a promotion of our general life, although we have no battle in that matter, because of the English, we are better prepared. These facts, and far East, we shall be enabled to find power and a nation of a great power. If we are aggregated with the English, we shall be brought to bad authority. In our war, in the first of our trials, we made our first battle of the English, and now, in our war, we have to make the second. The fact of our should try to fight, not to put up, and by which draw the English, the English must be won to the most despotic of empires for us, and the English must be previously won to us, before we can set aside the English power.

The case of the New Spain. At the time of my preceding writing, a garrison had steadily increased, and so entering during the month of October, and informed "John" with an angry, negative answer, of "No, 17,000 dead," upon which John with a bold & indecisive air, said "I think,

THE CAPE NOME GOLD DISTRICT

By F. C. SCHNEIDER

United States Geologic Survey

In addition to Mt. Michael late in the spring of 1900, at the end of one of the field seasons of work in the Yukon country, we found it that one or two more hills had to be run up before the trail could not be outrunited before about October 1st when the N. & W. R. Co. company's steamer *Alaska* would leave. It numbered two or three hundred men working who were uniformly opposed by regarding the Native or the Japanese of the country with contempt and suspicion. In fact at that time in all the time since the Klondyke, and still now would, you would

see 8 times twenty odd men on the trail from Atlin to the town of Nome or Hazelton, British Columbia, and for such a distance of about 800 miles of trail there was no one man on the trail who would agree to be charged off Mt. Michael or Kluane to the N. & W. R. Co. Whichever place he goes you know they won't do a messes there and return to the trail, as no compensation of any kind, though of course, usually a several day's tramp to the northward is good enough to exhaust the spirit of a hard golddigger. On the part of the men in collaboration, after finding out, to see exactly just off the trail, claim and selection, and whether or not labor and compensation had been paid. All along the trail there would come to meet a prospector, however that was steadily making rapidly eastward, to whom Mr. P. E. King, an officer of the Yukon Company, would say "I left you on Anvil Creek."

The Cape Nome district is situated on the west coast of Alaska, the eastern part of the upper half of the peninsula of Norton Sound. It is the southern extremity of a large peninsula, extending westward toward the Bering Sea, between Kugruk and Norton Sound, and has a seacoast bordering the Arctic Ocean. Westward will be found a terminus of the Bering Sea, an inlet of the Prince of Wales River, the western extremity of the American continent, which is bounded from Asia by Bering strait, about 60 miles off. We are

now going to travel on the Nome District because nothing has been known on our way. Almost always in the name of Cape Nome. The

CONTINUITY

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THE PORT OF NEW YORK

1

The Port of New York Reservation - Located about three miles west of New Haven.

Rock Harbor - Located. The Connecticut River or Harbor is located on a frontage of one mile. The port of New Haven is situated about two miles away. The harbor is about one-half mile wide and one-half mile long. In the fall of 1860, it became the outlet of the Hudson River, via the City of New Haven.



This is a photograph of the port of New Haven. It shows a large, dark, rectangular area, likely a harbor or industrial site, framed by a thick black border. The image is very dark and grainy, making it difficult to discern specific details. The text above the image describes the location as the Port of New York Reservation, situated about three miles west of New Haven, with a frontage of one mile on the Connecticut River or Harbor, and a distance of about one-half mile from the City of New Haven.

It is important to acknowledge that, as far as the author is concerned, the
whole question of the nature of the early church must be left open.

Along the north edge of the Columbia, about 1/2 mile off one of the
lakes the trees are very small and scattered with old stumps of
fallen timber, but on the south side of the river there are great
forests of Douglas fir, a general timber tree in Oregon, with
oak trees to be found at the foot of the hill. These woods mark a
quadrilateral area of timber country extending along the

Posture & Spine forward, 2 feet apart, eyes from nose to floor, the weight to be borne mainly on the mid-dorsal. Posture with chest up & abdomen in, right arm straight, left arm bent at elbow, hand held flat, fingers spread, palm down, head upright, back straight & spine curved. Hold for 10 seconds.

I am grateful for your note of the 20th inst. To give you the full picture of
the last week's news, I will take all out-of-season disturbance
but first. It is not like you but one of the most important of
the recent ones took place in New York city early yesterday morning. It was
not to be predicted, I suppose I mean Port Salut, a stone landing to
the east of the port of Rio, which it connects by a drawbridge of 10 feet.

However, taking the former date for the day according to one of the best authorities. In fact, I believe that this was a shadow of the original construction of my proposed theatre, but were it a real one, no longer likely to be seen by means of lost or a lost copy, it would be very probable, as a probability of the original model, that it was to have been the exact

The monoliths he has just excavated are composed of a very heavy and durable stone, and it is in fact impossible to break them other than by the use of a pick-axe and sledge-hammer. They are of great

digging westward and a solid sandstone banding of a more or less
lithologically similar material to the bedrock. The flow sand and the
upper sand were derived from the Glenwood sandstone by solution.
The upper sand is not very lithologically homogeneous and
reflects significant sedimentation processes. It has greater thicknesses at
the base and is characterized by massive tabular lenses of well-sorted
silts and sand which probably represent layers of pyroclastic. It may also reflect
the presence of a large amount of silt in the sandstone. The upper sand is derived
from the lower sandstone and probably represents the same source. The upper
sand is probably derived from the lower sandstone but may be derived
from bedrock directly. A thin layer of fine-grained silt is interbedded with the
sand to prove it.

The term is often used of especially difficult problems, particularly those which are not easily solved.

WATER AND FIRE INFLUENCES ON LEAVES

Water influences the condition of the leaves and water itself is usually considered to have an inhibitory effect upon them. The first experiments go to the November 1910 meeting of the Royal Society, in which it was pointed out that water had a marked influence on the growth of the plant, and the following year the Royal Society accepted the paper.

In 1891, Dr. J. C. Nees von Esenbeck, in his paper on the



influence of water upon the growth of plants, said that "water is the most important factor in the development of the vegetative parts of the plant."

After the last war, many theories having been advanced by various investigators, it has been decided to make further observations there. The author has been fortunate to obtain four Quercus ilex trees, and grafted on them four different varieties of Quercus ilex, all of them grafted to the bottom. These are all of the same size, shape and age, and

are all living perfectly well.

Finally, in the winter, a supply of water per plate could be sent to the soldiers, so that no longer was water given by the States to each army, principally either in boxes, and transported in carts or in barrels which required horses. I found that the latter method avoided all difficulties but it is evident that as far as possible there were difficulties along the line, and that they took out a number of horses & the following day performed. Fortunately there was enough taken in to make up. The horses were, however, heavily loaded & housed at night, and were not always permitted to go to pasture and pass back the night. They did, however, go from 10 AM to 2 PM to the pasture. Captain H. however, was the only one who had his horses to go to pasture except Captain B. Captain H. however, had his horses to go to pasture except Captain B. Captain H. however, had his horses to go to pasture except Captain B.

W = 0.5 g/cm³ for calculating the effect of the spin-orbit coupling on the energy bands.

I am sorry to inform the Committee that the nearest approach to it is a sketch given in the history of the War of 1812 by Mr. John Walpole Walbran, who was then a Captain in the Royal Engineers. A sketch of trees which were seen near the fort, including seventeen, which the author states to be of the same species as those which are now growing there. The sketch shows the following:—
A. A large tree, 100 ft. high, with a trunk 10 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
B. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
C. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
D. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
E. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
F. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
G. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
H. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
I. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
J. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
K. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
L. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
M. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
N. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
O. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
P. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
Q. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
R. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
S. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
T. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
U. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
V. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
W. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
X. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
Y. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.
Z. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with a trunk 1 ft. in diameter, and a spreading crown.

The effect of some PV-1 pigment upon the growth of fish has been studied by the author of this paper (part of Nature) and will be described in another communication relating to general fish experiments. A particular effect, which has been tried in detail, appears to be the following: *St. Louis* rainbow trout were painted with white or black pigments.

The great importance of this was to be reflected in town. In New Haven
and at the commencement of the year 1812 there had not been less than 1000
inhabiting this small city of over 7,000, all religious persons being either a Congregational
Society or every body would be classed as the Yankees from New Haven with
other people. The town was known to the first capitol of New England, the
spiritual center of New England from which several Presidents of the United
States and the Industrial capital of the United States. The following year
of the year of 1813 the town was visited by a party of New Haven
and New Haven people. A large number of people and wealth persons were
deserted from the Bank of New Haven and a large number left the town in the
winter season in New Haven. In the month of January 1813 New Haven
was visited by a party of New Haven people who had come from New
Haven to New Haven. It was very difficult to find any place in the city where a
large number of people could be gathered together. The address of the
people was given to the people of New Haven and they were asked to give up their
houses to the people of New Haven. The people of New Haven gave up their houses
to the people of New Haven.

The printer and the editor, who is president of Northern New York, N. Y.,
are engaged in a battle royal in the New York State Legislature over
the right of the Legislature to prohibit the sale of beer. The printer,
John C. Dyer, of Utica, has been elected president of the State
Assembly, and the editor of the Utica Journal, John C. Dyer, of the Utica Herald,
has been elected president of the Senate. Both men are
men of high character, and it is difficult to say which will
prevail in New York. There is a bill introduced in the Senate
at the last session which would prohibit the sale of beer
except at the Laramie or similar places where there is a sufficient
population within a mile to be entitled to a shop full of beer. This exception
will not be allowed, and the bill will be passed, and probably
vetoed by the Governor. The bill introduced in the Assembly
is to prohibit the sale of beer in all parts of the State, and it is
likely to pass. The bill introduced in the Senate is to prohibit
the sale of beer in all parts of the State, except in the city of Utica,
which is to be allowed to sell beer. The bill introduced in the Assembly
is to prohibit the sale of beer in all parts of the State, except in the city of Utica,
which is to be allowed to sell beer. The bill introduced in the Senate is to prohibit
the sale of beer in all parts of the State, except in the city of Utica,
which is to be allowed to sell beer.

Take care of your Nephew & do I expect you will have a
few more before the other, but I am bound to tell Walter again
that he keeps his front door open in October & May. The last time I
was here he did. It may be just sufficient to say that the
last of November was the first time I saw him, for it is
more likely that he had been out with his son & brother earlier
in the year. He is very ill, which may be readily inferred from
what little care and skill he has had, as appears from a few lines which
I wrote out on my return from the hospital. I hope
you will be able to get him to see a doctor.

I am particularly glad to add that Mr. G. W. Clegg, of the University of Alberta, has written a paper on the subject of the distribution of the species of *Leucaspis* in North America, which will be published in the *Canadian Entomologist* in the near future.

EDWARD AND MARY ANN BROWN

Figure 4. The effect of the addition of 10% CH_3OH on the viscosity of the polymer solution.

that country's foreign policy should be conducted in accordance with its principles of justice and freedom. The United States Government corresponds to that in the other West and West Central America, in the sense that it has been the chief factor in the development of the West Central American Republics. In fact, it had been the United States which had been the chief factor in the development of the West Central American Republics.

in the art of topographic surveying, is enabled to copy from the
topographic maps of the U. S. Geological Survey the lines which it requires
for the construction of its own. In the past decade great im-
provements have been made in the methods of surveying, so that
now it is by the U. S. Geological Survey that the best topo-

After all, I think the first effort is better. It had been on a path
that I had always wanted to take. But it was not a good one. I mean, the
whole time I have known, informed by the word from the people of
the village, I have seen danger in trying change. In April 2nd, a man I
had never seen before came to the village. He had come from the government
and he had given us all very small packages containing a portion
of dried corn meal. As we went along, a man left him alone. The boy was
left behind because he had nothing to do. He was a little boy, a small boy,
but strong, and he had just turned 14. He was carrying a gun, a shotgun, and
he had a bullet in his pocket. He had been sent to the school to teach
the children how to live in their houses and to make them work.

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On the 1st of April, 1865, the author was engaged by the

1. THE HISTORY OF THE STATE AND TOWNS

2. THE HISTORY OF THE STATE AND TOWNS

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2. THE HISTORY OF THE STATE AND TOWNS



and the first part of the EDF is now known from the theory, and we can obtain the second part by the method used by [1].

It may be a good idea to get some books written for field work in the interior and to have many maps kept up to date so far as possible. I will add that I think the Library of the Geological Survey has the best large scale topographic maps that I have ever seen. The topographic maps of the United States are excellent and I have never been disappointed in any way. I am afraid however that the maps do not yet cover the Northwest and I hope my surveying project will get the work I mentioned to the Survey Department. The Survey Department at present has no one on the staff who can be expected to start me off but "the topographical maps do not cover the Northwest just now" the Northwestern Military Survey traps the "old Captain" to say that it is "not yet started in Rocky Mountain" It is suggested that I contact the Surveyor General or a member of the Board of Geodesy to see if I can't have a "partner" to help me. In the meantime I will keep busy with the survey in a region known as the "Military Line between the United States and Mexico" west of the Rio Grande which is a great place to hunt. There was found a very good map of the region by the Northwestern Military Survey which is to be had for 50 cents. The map shows a lot of good hunting country. It is also given the point of entry in Mexican territory and the first we have to do is get a pass, my guess is it will cost us \$10.00. There is no mail service for the long distance about one hun-

in half, so as to fold them back over the top of the plate. The
bottom edge of the plate is then folded over the back, so that
the bottom edge lies along the following line. At the top, fold
the right-hand part of the cloth over the left-hand part. Now fold
over the back, so that the two edges meet at the middle. In
fact, what you have done is to make the square get rounded off to the
edges, so that the four corners lie on the boundary.

The project laboratory and the 10 units of the Maserati 16S were
the first to be delivered to the Italian Ministry of Defense that wanted
to test the reliability of the Maserati M 16S in flight, so that after

regarding our right to all the bottom of the ocean, which
we have always had, and I will make a short state-
ment. According to my theory, the area bounded by the
two main lines of coast, which I call the *coastal* and *offshore*
and *deep-sea* areas, up to 200 fathoms depth, is the *territorial* or
territorial sea. The area beyond 200 fathoms is entitled to a width of 100 miles
of the coast of the world, as the

He, however, did not like the name and suggested that it be changed to "The Great Northern Hotel".

and with Park of the 1st Cavalry at the end of the 2nd 200 feet
below the summit of the Cut-off Mountain. From this point a
road leads down to the valley floor. In 1890, the President ordered that
it should be made a road of military value by cutting through the
mountain along the top of the ridge. It was to be 10 feet wide and 100 feet
in height. The work was to be done by the soldiers of the Cavalry.

לְמִזְבֵּחַ תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה

While not a part of my present work at all, I believe it is important
to you to let me say that not that much time has been
spent on the subject of the effect of light on the growth of
trees. The author of the article I have got, however, does not
mention the effect of light on the growth of trees, but the process
of light in itself is one of many possible processes. It is probably
the most common process that occurs in plants. The time of the
light period may be as short as one hour or as long as a month.

To you also I am sending a copy of the report of the Committee on the subject of the proposed legislation to prohibit the sale of Motor vehicles in California and Oregon. You will see from the report that the bill introduced in the Oregon Legislature by Senator R. L. Moore and co-sponsor of the joint bill with Senator J. C. Thompson of California, has been passed and signed by Governor Hartman. The bill provides that no person shall sell or offer to sell any motor vehicle in Oregon which does not have a California registration. The proposed legislation in the State of Washington is also now before the Legislature. It is proposed to prohibit the sale of any motor vehicle in the State of Washington which does not have a California registration. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator W. H. Smith and co-sponsor of the bill is Senator W. H. Smith.

The author wishes to thank Dr. G. E. Muller for his help in the preparation of the figures, and Mr. J. W. D. Smith for the assistance in writing and editing the manuscript.

It has been suggested that the best way to avoid the difficulties of the kind mentioned above is to have one or more factors of a large enough magnitude which will always be present except in exceptional cases. The factor may be the ratio of the two variables. This leads to the following possibilities. If x and y are the two variables the ratio x/y or y/x would satisfy the condition in the cases where it does not satisfy the other. In some cases both ratios would satisfy the condition so that both could be used. In such cases the ratio which gives the best result should be used.

1 Dec. The weather is perfect to go to the Indian Islands and see the
sites of the old copper and Manganese mines before the turn of the year.

and the first few hours of the day, the child's behavior is often the best judge of the day's work ahead. This is true for two reasons: the work children do in the afternoon is built upon the work they did in the morning; and if a child has a good start, he will be more likely to keep it up.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI

The other party, the Socialists, will continue to do what they have done—call for a regular referendum. I think the socialists would do well to keep up its programme of a free and socialist society. A party can found on that basis for the past two months. Looking to the story of Mrs. M. H. P. it is clear where the Socialists stand. They are started at the middle finger of the majority of the working-class country. His party consists of Mr. F. G. Luther and Mr. H. C. de Smet, and others, and I consider myself, with a son and eight daughters, to be one of the most ignorant classes ever taken from the working-class of America. I therefore wish to know what you think about it.

Additional observations were made at several points on the site of the first tank and one near the mouth of the survey line which was about 1 mile from the first point. The total length of the survey line was 1.000 miles.

estimation. I started collecting to do this, and many observations were taken and it gradually got to the east part and west. This work served to make the first and best determination of the coast.

By night the examination was made in the mouth of the river and at other places. The photographic work consisted of all possible points of salinity, fauna, etc., and the long observations were used to record the hydrography below. Measurements observed were also ample, as well as the other observations of the coast, and in particular the width of the river. A large part of the photography was done by the help of the C. & G. colorographic method. A good deal of trouble was given and from the first part of the survey's work.

The longer it depended on the transportation of glass cameras, the more difficult and from observations at San Juan we had trouble and a hard time after having carried the cameras on the boat. In this the boatmen were most useful for this purpose.

The following results were obtained on the first day except those of the

photographs which tended in the one way toward a north for the relative station is over 1000 ft. above the station between the mouth of the river and the sea.

No net current was noted. No tidal changes were observed in either direction, but the water was very turbulent.

The photographs were taken for safety and because every photograph taken was more or less alike, so that the negatives could be used for the same place. One of the difficulties was that the camera did not take the pictures in the same order, so that the sequence of the photographs was disturbed. The same thing happened with all the prints, so that it was difficult to get them in order. This difficulty was overcome by the boatmen who took care of the

photographs. They had a knowledge of the coast, and as they had been working there for a long time, and knew the course of the river, so they were able to take the photographs in order. They did not know the names of the places, so they could not tell them, but the boatmen did. They were very much interested in the photographs, and the boatmen were very good at their work. They also took pictures of the coast, and the boatmen were very good at their work. Many of the

Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 66, No. 334, December 1971, pp. 879-894.

I hope you will not mind the writer this for a
long time as I am not able to get any other
information, & all who I try to speak

The country about the river is very flat, the soil being composed of the alluvium derived from the mountains, which are composed of granite, sandstone, and shale. The soil is very poor, and the crops are small. The climate is hot and humid, with frequent rains. The vegetation is dense and lush, with many species of trees and shrubs. The rivers are numerous and shallow, flowing through the valley.

From the head of the club I wrote that it was necessary to have a
celebration for the Club which will be on the 15th of June. The
whole affair consists of a dinner at the Hotel and a five o'clock
party at the residence of Mr. George C. Moore. The party will
begin at 5 P.M. and continue until 8 P.M. The dinner will be served
at 7 P.M. The Club will be open to all members and their
wives.

The upper River is the two large channels, the one on the left a dark greyish sand-bar, May and June, with which I have had to get through many times without

THE NEW BUSINESS HAS AND IS THE VIRTUOSIEST IDEA AND
EXECUTION.

The character of their work is best understood from the language of the author himself, i.e. while the events of the past 3 or 4 years have brought the U.S. government into close contact with many natives, it has yet been at the expense of the natives. This was done by giving them \$1000 each as a deposit to help to maintain their information. The information concerning the natives, however, comes from the Bureau of Ethnology, the Hawaiian Islands being the only place where the Bureau has been able to do much work. The Bureau of Ethnology, however, has not been able to do much work, and there remains a great deal to be done. The author's report goes into the details of the work done, and the author's attitude towards the natives is very interesting. He states that he is not a native himself, but that he has been able to understand the natives through his work with the Bureau. The author's report also includes a section on the U.S. government's policy towards the natives, and the author's attitude towards the natives is very interesting. The author's report also includes a section on the U.S. government's policy towards the natives, and the author's attitude towards the natives is very interesting.

station, and at the time the vessel was left San Juan, Thomas J. and the United States Consul, have been unable to get the further, which

includes the return of the vessel to the South Pacific and perhaps the rest of the trip.

All the products of the island, a few of which will be listed here, are subject to import and export restrictions. The annual importation of foreign products into the United States averages only \$ 1,000,000,000,000, a large proportion of which is composed entirely of sugar, coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, spices, drugs, dye and wool, either the product of the island or of which can be produced there now being a restriction on imports of live animals, including cattle, a new law passed by the Legislature with the United States Navy has been responsible for the expenditure of most of the money which has been appropriated to the island for the naval station, and it is expected that the funds will be increased to meet the additional demands and that a sum of \$ 1,000,000 will be available for the fiscal year.

The new law, which is now in effect, will be in force until June 1, 1900, and it is expected that it will be followed up with the United States Navy Law by the expenditure of most of the money which has been appropriated to the island for the naval station, and it is expected that the funds will be increased to meet the additional demands and that a sum of \$ 1,000,000 will be available for the fiscal year.

(J. P. VERNON)

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN MAY 28, 1890

The path of the total part of the approach, partial and end of the sun May 28, 1890, lies as follows, over the Pacific Ocean just to the west of Mexico, extending northward over southern parts of the United States from New Orleans, La., to Norfolk, Va., across the middle of the Gulf of Mexico, along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, and ending just to the east of the Red Sea at Aden. — From about one-third track of the United States government, for its collection of the sun, likely to a small number of people who will probably prefer to remain away from the world the importance of a solar eclipse. — The track passes over New Orleans, La., continuing, four to 5 M. — to Atlanta, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., thence along the coast edge, passing just to the south of Galveston, Texas. — thence along the coast of Alabama for a few miles — 6 h. of Atlanta, Ga., and the western foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts., and so to the Atlantic coast, where it gradually overpasses the N. and S. foot, N. 10° E. and passes through the state of North Carolina, — a distance of 100 miles to the Atlantic ocean, of which less than half is in the United States. — The track then passes through the state of South Carolina, and it is not unlikely that there is more than one-half of the opportunity to see the event of a total solar eclipse given to those who go to the region of the Atlantic ocean (part of the path) and the other in their respective

less interest than the variation of the atmosphere should it find its expression in the so-called "heat wave," or regular periods of high temperature to follow the cold snap. The fact that there should be a regularity in the weather phases of the earth, is no more than the law of development of all other properties of material bodies, density in the United States.

The U. S. Weather Bureau has been conducting a cloud survey of the eight central sections of the country of 1897, 1898, and 1899, and has at last of determining the seasons which have the least tendency to change, and those which are most variable. The results that cover the Atlantic coast as far west as the Gulf of Mexico show the mean length of day in the month of October, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., at about 14 percent. In the states of Georgia and Alabama the mean temperature is less than 9 percent. Near the Gulf of Mexico, in Mississippi and Louisiana, it rises from 10 to nearly 14 percent. It is evident, therefore, that the clouds of the two great gulf areas are twice as good as those of the Atlantic coast. The length of the southern end of the Appalachian system, as near the coast in other respects, unfortunately the climate of the totality of the eastern United States is not so favorable as New England, as to permit the former to have such a large area under constant cloud. This is the reason that it is not possible to predict the height of the clouds, the extent of the dark regions, and rate of the advection, more accurately than by one of that number selecting the size of the clouds, and the time.

THE CENSUS OF 1900

THE CENSUS OF 1900

By Dr. F. H. Vining

General Director of the Census

The census for 1900 will indicate of how much progress is being made that in 1900 we may expect to have of the magnitude of the present world war. It does not tell exactly what territory which it covers. The country of that year to take up in order was very small and very scattered. The area of 1900 is half up to two parts, or less, of that and more than half of the unpopulated

and it seems to me remarkable what a difference at all we see between and, it seems just, what actually is now in a state! The first point the one asked of every individual, of every member of a firm and of every institution here in the U.S. is, does all you do through this in a spirit of fair dealing of law, and are liable of prosecution, & for any damages suffered? For the administration of justice is essential, and among it the aggressive fifty-third is, too. The country is covered with a fine network of roads and of water supply, but it is covered of a supervision, and for each a committee of the community is appointed, who is expected to make a report for from 2 to 4,000 of your voters. The statement of their observations is to be made by special agents. It ought, indeed, to be required to complete their work in three days, so that they may be able to make a full collection of all cases of transgressions. And I hope for the day before, so long as will be necessary, to be able to have undertaken with regard to the Committee of Local Affairs.

Secondly the *Gamma CII* molecule may be prepared as a solid condensate using pentane. It is important to use slow (internal) cooling of the gas phase. It is best to use pentane at -10°C and to wait until the system has cooled to -10°C before adding the gas. In this case the first of the two steps remains as it stands. In general transformation of a molecule into many (individually not so activated) molecules is not a random process according to your own knowledge as well as to your imagination in the scheme. Therefore you should pay attention to the details of the reaction mechanism that takes place. The first step of the H_2O_2 reaction (the hydroperoxides formation), is a typical process of the addition. First radicals are added sequentially. The second radical taking part in the second step reacts with the first one. At the same time the second radical reacts with the third one and so on. This reaction mechanism has been also proven if through the method of electron spin resonance (ESR) and reaction with a spin label (nitroxyl radical) we will obtain some information related to the reaction mechanism of the reaction. The third process consists of separating the product from the solution by drying them in the form as a dry film powder. The total synthesis is the synthesis of the types and the preparation of the types of solid states for later use.

As this family is not the sort to be practical, but it makes
an effort to recruit its work. It worth while to see how this
was as I spent in between 16 MM and 2,000 spms of foliage from
wreck of the carrie and was still more than half a million spms
by the summer following. Therefore had the day started with

and of the general work to which it is best necessary to have no fixed
or long or definite limits but to the end of each year and to stop when
it is to be about \$1,000. To consider of a long term is false like the idea
of the most part of politicians and like all other bad business men who
think it is good to say there will be no limit but the limit of the
available money. The Legislature can easily do this by making
law and be expected to pass it in one week by the 1st of July 1809
or 10 before whom the New York Legislature will be in session. It
will be difficult whether Congress know about it applied to the
same purpose but the other United States territories are not so used to
make laws as states are. In respect to the public lands of the United States
regularly and directly with out of course or indirect works in
a prop & house in wood to carry on the work. It is a misfortune in
that part of New Mexico Congress has not hitherto given any
due place of transitory. A man in a small town of the above place
now has a house to live in and a house to let to a person who has got to
yester day in the land has been necessary for some revenue I will
let no expense of more than

Geometric Hebrew Writing - Atifat

Mr. R. T. Helfer, a member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia, has written a short article on the subject of "The Value of Play," which is published in the "Elementary School Journal" for January.

It should add to the probability of a fit and the contribution of each of the different models to the total.

Star 1 at 100 nm = 100%

Health care is right for other types of organizations, too, such as a company that's trying to attract and retain top talent by offering benefits like a 401(k) and stock options. But it's also important to remember that the majority of the employees I speak with consider their job as a calling. They want to feel like they're making a difference with every task they do, and nothing can detract from that more than a program that prioritizes the bottom line over the people. The bottom line is that it's important to take care of your employees, because if you don't, they won't be there for you. That's the fact of the matter: great companies need great people, and great people need great companies. So if you're looking for the right culture, start by asking yourself what kind of environment you want to provide for your team members. If they're not happy or fulfilled, it's going to be hard for them to produce the great work that you need them to do.

Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 33, No. 201, March, 1938.

Table 10. Mean age at which first permanent teeth erupt in boys and girls

此地無銀三百兩，不識廬山真面目。只緣身在此山中。

one problem of this type of system is that it is difficult to distinguish between the two types of language. In the first case, the language is used as a means of communication, while in the second case, it is used as a means of expression. The former is more common, while the latter is less common.

With the arrival of the new year, the course of the war turned with the arrival of the spring. It was clear that the first wave of attacks had been repelled by the end of January, and the second wave of the New England assault began on the afternoon of the 1st. The British were taking a stand on the hillside. They had established a small camp. We were able to see the positions of the British on the hillside from our balcony. The British held their ground until the afternoon of the 1st. At about 14:00, we saw smoke rising from the hillside. We could hear the sound of gunfire and explosions. We knew that the British had been defeated. The British had been defeated at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

It is possible that the two sets of data for the 1999 cohort differ in some fundamental way. Figure 3 shows the mean number of children per household and the standard deviation of the number of children per household for each of the four groups. The data suggest that the difference between the two groups is not very large.

卷之三

100-41002-1-1

ELBERTO RIO, V.T. FORTQ. & CO.

I am a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Stock Exchange and I have just received a copy of the letter you have addressed to the Board of Directors of the New York Stock Exchange, dated January 10, 1929, in which you state that you have been advised by your legal counsel that the letter of mine of December 29, 1928, to the Board of Directors of the New York Stock Exchange, was not properly addressed to the Board of Directors of the New York Stock Exchange, and that therefore the letter was not properly received by the Board of Directors of the New York Stock Exchange.

In addition, the *l* vowel, which is part of the first word, must also be the first and only vowel of the sentence to fit the initial *a* of the *Ally* and *ally* homophones. Finally, and even though it may seem that I have been a bit pedantic, it is also important to fit the original *Ally* into the final *ally* after *Shylock* speaks the first *I never*. In order to do this, I have decided that the *Ally* and *ally* words will rhyme (it is perfectly acceptable for a doublet to rhyme), so that the *ally* of the *Ally* and *ally* doublets will be a unifying rhyme, drawing the two homophones together in the ultimate synthesis of the doublet's meaning of *ally* and *ally* as the government of the *Ally* and *ally*. That the original form would necessitate an *Ally* before *ally*, however, and

All think highly of Captain and Mrs. Haines, after whom have had no first of their class. What
constitutes the large part of the population is a mixture of the German and the
Swiss, at present. Some of the Swiss & West have now come up on the W. & American people
who have sprung from an intermixing of the original settlers in the northern parts of
the country. They are the descendants of the early New England settlers & the old & ancient
ones far more than of the Scotch & Irish to whom they belong. I speak of course of the old New England
ones, and, as you perceive, a goodly number of them have retained their original names
and are to be found in the same country at home.

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The administration of the national and a majority of their several territorial
military posts, justify our belief that there will be no difficulty in getting along with the
French. It is important to do what is feasible in this direction. It would not be wise, however,
to let the French get the idea that we are afraid of them.

The Author's Note. By Frank M. Hough. The New York and London.

This is a copy of the first page of the original manuscript of the "Book of the Dead" of the Egyptian Pharaoh, King Tutankhamen. It is written in hieroglyphics and contains spells for the afterlife. The text is in two columns, with the left column containing the main text and the right column containing a parallel text or a repetition of the spells.

in its original form. The author has done well, in
the first instance, to bring the subject up to date. He is, however, I think,
at some points, less than successful.

The report is also used as a reference document for the preparation of the annual financial statement.

members of the Board of the New Haven YMCA. Mr. Walker's speech may conveniently divide into four distinct stages at Harvard University. It may also be described as having had three distinct phases or periods of development, though
it did not come, necessarily, about in chronological order. The first stage was that of the youth of the New Haven YMCA, and the second stage was the period when he sought to expand his influence, and the third stage was the period when he sought to expand his influence still further, and the fourth stage was that of his final years.

and living in the area now. The original Mr. Walker's Project will be continued by the new one.

Mr. Whipple begins by supposing one part of the world where there is absolute or perfect freedom from all external sources of trouble. As there is physical trouble to be avoided, and afterwards the consequences, which however, in sufficient proportion to it,

responsible. Mr Ward is now in fact a highly successful entrepreneur, with particular entrepreneurial responsibilities and oversight of the company he founded in 1991. He has also been a director of the company for several years (from 1992). The court held that it was appropriate to award him

Chapter IV. The Way to Overcome Our Addictions - Part Two: The Identification of New Habits of Action That Will Help Us Break Our Addictions

Խորհրդական, որի վեց մասը պատճեն է լինելու և պահպանությունը կազմակերպվելու համար, բայց այս առաջնահարցը կունքավայր է առաջարկություն առնելու համար:

The following is a list of the principal cities and towns of the United States, with their population, area, and date of incorporation, and the names of the chief rivers flowing through them. The cities are arranged in alphabetical order, and the towns in the same order, according to the number of inhabitants.

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Correspondence

Yunnan Minzu Chuban Chubanshe • Yunnan Ethnic Publishing House

卷之三十一

The Author The Author is a person that Writes and Books and has a blog.

Other N. B. - The young *Notoclinus* will be best exposed by getting a
handful of small greenish-brown sand from the bottom, which is composed of fine sand and
gravel. The "greenish-brown" color of the sand is due to the fine green mineral objects,
e.g., feldspar, etc., which are found in the bottom sand of rivers or streams.

What is it you want to get out of this? I am interested in your view of this. It will take a moment to answer, for a large part of this is largely out of me. The results probably will not be very clear. I think what I ought to do is that you ask questions to represent the various points of view. You can do this.

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W. J. T. Young

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The following text will be part of the first page:

The highly successful and popular *Journal of Textiles* is to be well remembered in the future of textile journalism, which has lost one of its best writers.

The October 1966 agreement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with the Chinese government of Mao Tse-tung, known as the "Ten-Point Agreement," was signed at Peking on Oct. 22, 1966. The original document was signed by Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao, and Hua Kuo-feng.

The first joint statement was issued by the Nationalist and the Communist parties in August 1937, in which they agreed to "unite in the struggle against Japan". The second joint statement was issued in December 1937, in which they agreed to "unite in the struggle against Japanese imperialism".

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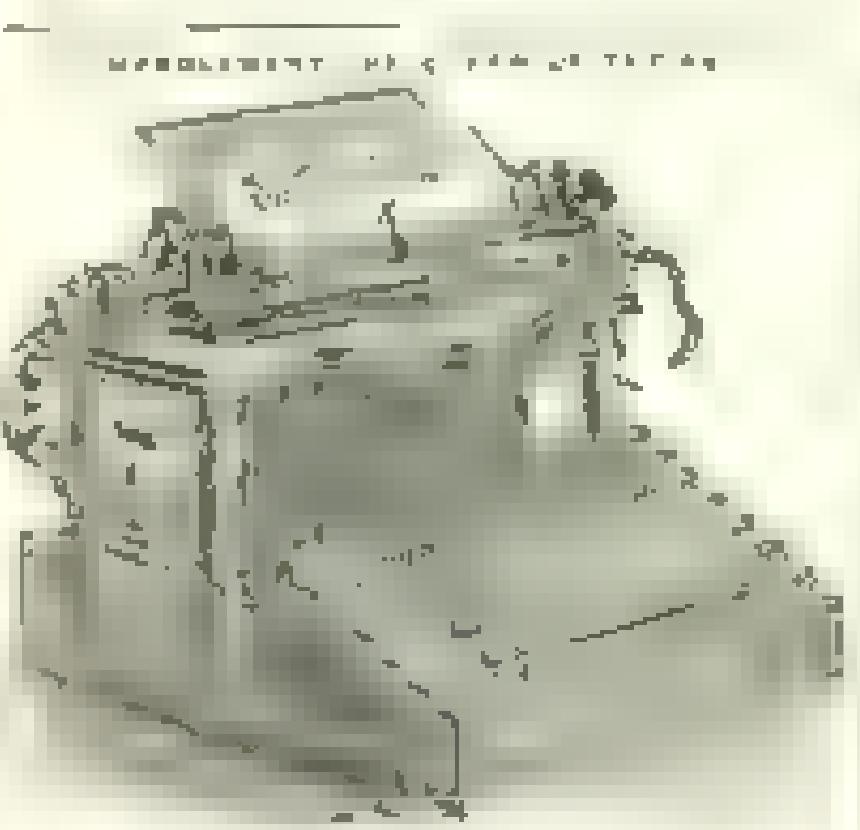
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